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## The Quetus of the Drive.

We all owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to Governor Cox for his death thrust at the "drive." The Republican campaign boom department gave Governor Cox the opening and he came back in a way that has utterly annihilated the whole horrible business.

The drive came in like the "jazz" in the early days of the war, when patriotism was at red heat. It first showed itself in connection with the sale of the initial Liberty Loan. Then it was an apologetic symptom of hysteria with a dash of impudence and gall thrown in. But by the time of the second Liberty bond issue it had come to be a menace, an overbearing, tyrannical thing that would take the shirt off a man's back if he didn't "give up."

Indeed, before the last of these Liberty Loan drives was completed the great irresponsible number of drive artists had the country so frightened, so cowed, so hopelessly bunched that it was all one's life was worth to appear in a theatre or in any other public place where he could be shamed into buying or browbeaten into subscribing.

Some men there were, brave souls, thank heaven! who stood their ground and "handed it back" to the impudent holdup drive artist. But such men were few. From sheer intimidation most men would dig up the coin at the point of the bayonet or would make a subscription for bonds far beyond their financial capacity to carry—Government bonds at a hundred cents on the dollar that are now worth eighty cents and a trifle more.

This drive business was a wonderful opening for roughnecks and the men of loud voice and adamant cheek. They gloried in the chance it gave them for notoriety, and as drive succeeded drive they waxed powerful in their audacity and immeasurable impudence.

But the Liberty Loan drives were not all. We had the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish relief societies, the Interchurch World Movement, the Library Association, well nigh every college in the land and millions of other institutions. In a word, the intolerable drive man has covered the country, intimidating and lashing the people into giving until the drive has become a thing of national shame and national horror to all American citizens.

Finally it paused in its career. We hoped it was dead, when lo! it burst into activity again with a political appeal. The same old lingo that had been used so tellingly in all the drives and drivelets for four awful years was retained.

Yes, the boom section of the Republican committee "fell for it." The lurid verbiage of the drive world called aloud again to all America to "come across" with the "dough" and do it big. True to form, the country was zoned off and by way of emphasis big figures were affixed to each man as the expected quota when the drive men themselves had no thought of realizing any such sums.

But this is the way of the drive men. They know they must ask big even to get little; know that to ask little would mean to get nothing.

Well, it is finished. Governor Cox has turned the trick. He has made the drive man a thing of ridicule. The drive man has been an intimidating bully, but, thanks be to the boom section of the Republican campaign committee and to Governor Cox, he is to-day a thing of history. Not even a drive man could survive the public pillorying Governor Cox has given him.

## Zorn's American Portraits.

Of the long line of foreign portrait painters who have come to the United States and gained fortune and some degree of fame thereby none has left so remarkable a record behind him as Anders L. Zorn, the distinguished Swedish artist, who died in Stockholm on August 22. The intense admiration held for this country animated his brush and etcher's needle. The high quality of his very personal art gave him distinguished sitters in his political, social and artistic life. From the

time of his first visit to the United States in 1893 the portraits he painted and etched represent a cross section of fine types of American manhood and womanhood.

Art lovers with memories going back as far as Zorn's first visit to America remember vividly the strong impression created by his lovely portrait of Mrs. POTTER PALMER, painted in a higher key of color than was the fashion of the time. And there followed as the years passed his superb series of portraits of Presidents CLEVELAND, TAFT and ROOSEVELT; Senator BILLY MASON (the plate is named), JOHN HAY, Mrs. GROVER CLEVELAND, Miss ANNA BURNETT "At the Piano"; of the distinguished artist amateurs, HENRY G. MARQUAND and ARTHUR CURTIS; of Mrs. THOMPSON STETSON and of "SAINT GAUDENS and His Model." Aside from their technical interest and charm Zorn's American portraits are valuable contributions to the social history of the period of the era in which he painted and etched them, for they show high types of American culture in representative walks of life.

Read in connection with his speech of Saturday this early recognition by Senator HARDING of patriotic duty, gives the measure both of his clearness of vision and his steadiness of mind. We venture the opinion that Senator HARDING's sly and shifty adversary will not be uncommonly grateful to our neighbor the World if that newspaper persists in inviting comparisons as to wiggling and wabbling on the Covenant of the League or on any other subject.

Senator HARDING's speech is a perfectly clear pronouncement. It is straight in line with his utterances when things were not so plain to sight as they are now. Ardently desiring peace and good will among the nations of the earth, he had discovered, more than a year ago, the folly and futility and unconstitutionality of President Wilson's war breeding plan.

If, if, if!

To stir a covenant supporter to horizontal vision and aerial voice it is only necessary to mention the case of Poland as an example of League impotency. The Springfield Republican is one of the newspapers which insist that while a league of twenty-nine nations can do nothing a league of thirty nations could and should do everything.

The increase in delirium tremens and allied ailments is not to be wondered at. Large quantities of whiskey and other fiery spirits are still extant. So is an appetite for the stuff. The Eighteenth Amendment has not soaked into everybody. Where there's a will there's a way.

The hospitals run with light supplies of bromides earlier in the year because the bootlegging industry was not yet on its feet. Now, evidently, it is no longer a creeping infirmity.

We can see a ray of hope for Commissioner COLZA and others who grieve over man's weakness. The more the alcoholic cases, the greater the consumption; and eventually the disappearance of all the old stock. Then there will be no contraband liquor except what is in illicit stills or smuggled in.

Meanwhile the addicts see the ceaseless anarchy and the law-abiding public watches with mingled aversion and contempt the incidents which spot the surface of the greatest internal scandal—the booze graft—that has marked national politics in more than a generation.

As to "Wiggling and Wabbling" at Marlon.

Our neighbor the World discovers in Senator HARDING's address of Saturday a wiggling and a wabbling, and a flabby evasion and an argument down all the changing winds on the subject of the League of Nations. This notwithstanding the undeniable directness of the Senator's declaration: "He [Governor Cox] has flatly said he is in favor of going in on the basis announced by the President. I am not. That is the whole difference between us."

We have a copy of the Marlon Daily Star dated August 23, 1919. That was the time when the supporters of the Wilson covenant were threatening the Republicans and the non-League Democrats in the Senate with the resumption of diplomatic negotiations all around, and with the indefinite prolongation of the war status unless the Senate acquiesced to an iota in the automatic demands of the President.

It is interesting and instructive to observe what Senator HARDING's newspaper thought and said of that bugaboo. We quote from the editorial utterance of more than a year ago:

"There is no doubt that Germany, after signing the original treaty with the Allies, would also endorse the treaty with the United States after it had been changed by the Senate. Such amendments as the Senate might make in the document would not be considered of any importance to Germany."

We know how true that was. This remarkable editorial article in the Star, which appears to have been written by Senator HARDING himself when there was much confusion of thought in his own party, continued as follows:

"But suppose Germany should reject the altered treaty, then the whole thing could be thrown into the discard and the state of war speedily terminated by joint resolution of Congress declaring that the objects for which we went to war had been attained. Or a new treaty between the United States and Germany might be drawn up, eliminating practically all of the treaty in its present form, with most of the business of which America has no possible concern."

The editorial article in Mr. HARDING's Star then recited the historic and actual purposes of our declaration of war against Germany; adding that "all the other so-called issues of the war, evolved from time to time in the brain of Mr. Wilson to fit his scheme for the reformation of the world, have no basis in history or fact and should find no place in a treaty between Germany and us."

Then we come to the concluding paragraph:

"The Senate is not going to be scared into acquiescence in the peace treaty by the threat that war will be interminably prolonged otherwise. It knows that a peace status can be

brought about without delay merely by the passage of a Congressional resolution, or by the negotiation of a simple peace treaty containing not a hundredth part of the language of the treaty we have before us. Secure in that knowledge, Republican Senators, it is manifest, intend to look at the treaty and at the League Covenant that it contains solely in the light of their effect on the future welfare of the United States."

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soldiers have suppressed mobs and restored public peace. These considerations are all beside the mark. The fact is that New York city has a police force adequate in number, in training, in spirit to repress any domestic disorder that malicious or foolish or misled men may start.

We look for no necessity for soldiers in New York city. If, unhappily, it should be necessary to employ State or Federal troops it would be because New York did not use its own resources properly, not because the city does not possess sufficient resources.

Asia Takes to Paper Money.

Long and stubborn opposition to the issuance of paper money in India and contiguous countries has finally begun to crumble under the economic pressure of the law of supply and demand. The inevitable moment has come when the Indian merchant, rather than shut himself off from the trade advantages gained during the war, has decided to suppress his scorn for anything except hard money made of gold or silver and to accept the paper substitute offered by the Western Shillib.

This radical departure from custom was taken in India proper some months ago as a result of recommendations from a British currency commission. It is now extended to the outlying territory of Afghanistan through an official order by the Amir issued at the city of Kabul.

Cloaked in pompous language calculated to reassure a sceptical public, the official notification orders the introduction of currency notes in the denominations of 1, 5, 25, 50 and 100 rupees. The public is informed that these notes "have been printed under supervision of RAJA BHA KHAN, the mathematician, and after the necessary tests have been stamped with specially made seals of MIRZA MAHMOUD KHAN, the Finance Minister, and GHULAM HAIDER KHAN, General of Treasuries." All of this, of course, is intended to confer upon the paper notes something of the respectability attaching to the names mentioned.

In India attempts have been made on previous occasions to introduce paper money, but always with failure as the result. The banks and leading merchants would accept the paper, but the laborer would not. The war brought unprecedented demand for Indian products, such as rubber, spices and tin, and all the power of the British Government did not suffice to make the Indian toller accept anything but gold or silver in exchange for the goods he sold to the Allies.

The steady flow of precious metals to India from all parts of the world is an old story. It took the American silver dollar out of circulation and put it in the crucible to satisfy the endless demand for exchange on India. But while this is no news, yet the inevitable reaction now occurring in India, the emancipation of Europe from the grip of the Indian merchant, is an event which bears a great deal of significance for the future.

If an India gorged with gold and silver can be persuaded to accept a paper substitute, the metal now in circulation can be gradually withdrawn and put in the Government vault. It is but one more step to substitute British Treasury bills for the gold as reserve behind the currency, and then the metal would be well on its way to the strong box in the Bank of England.

To make the Indian populace see the wisdom of accepting paper money India has been threatened with trade stagnation. The Indian worker faces one of two alternatives, either to accept paper money and prosper or to refuse it and ruin his own prospects. The world is willing to buy from him, but will not pay in gold or silver. To be sure, the British bankers who have put this proposition have not been gruff about it. They have combined the Presidency banks of India and given them note issuing powers, backed by the guarantee of the Government. Every precaution has been taken to assure the public that the despised paper money is safe and will pass for its face value.

India and Afghanistan need an up to date currency system. This is their chance to get it. But in making the change a good share of their gold reserve is certain to find its way to London, thus adding to the financial strength of the mother country.

Cox speech marked by airplane noise—Newspaper headlines.

A political speaker should not be put out by an airplane. The commonest experience of out of doors orators is to be forced to compete for a hearing with the whistle of a locomotive.

Soldiers in New York City.

There is some talk, not from official quarters, of the possibility of using United States soldiers to maintain order in New York city in the course of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike.

That United States soldiers might under certain circumstances be used for this purpose is true.

The fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is in the hands of a receiver appointed by a United States court is alleged to have some bearing on this possibility.

Those who are anxious to find remote consequences of potent effects even go so far as to say that the state of war in which President Wilson has kept the nation might have an influence on the case.

Others point out that in many recent instances of domestic disorder in other communities United States

soldiers have suppressed mobs and restored public peace. These considerations are all beside the mark. The fact is that New York city has a police force adequate in number, in training, in spirit to repress any domestic disorder that malicious or foolish or misled men may start.

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## WHERE WILL THE VOTES OF WOMEN GO?

Senator Brandegee's Tribute to the Newly Enfranchised Citizens.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

By far the finest tribute to the new voters of the nation that we have seen since Tennessee completed their enfranchisement came from Senator Frank H. Brandegee of Connecticut. His words ring out over the country and the sincerity that distinguishes a statesman from a vote buyer and a Senator in fact from a Senatorial chair warmer. As soon as he heard the news from Tennessee the senior Senator from Connecticut, replying to an inquiry from the Hartford Courant, said:

Both political parties have been playing a game in the attempt to catch the woman vote. In my opinion they will both be fooled. The women will vote exactly as they please on the great issues before the country, as they ought to. They will align themselves between the parties according to their convictions, and the artful politicians who have been angling for their votes will be disappointed.

Women are apt to be much better judges of men than men are of one another. Judging men is one of the most important tasks associated with the exercise of sovereignty. What a candidate for office says is much more important than how he says it or where. It is the courage to speak with sincerity and truth his honest convictions that counts most among the voters, be they men or women, who are striving to support the candidate for President. Senator, Congressman or State or county officer who will best serve not the selfish desire of individual constituents but the unselfish aspirations for the common weal.

If Senator Brandegee was a candidate for reelection to the Senate from Massachusetts the tribute paid by him to the intelligence of women voters would win him the support of many thousands of men and women who talk straight and think straight and rally to the leader who does likewise. Massachusetts and Connecticut are near neighbors and the rank and file of their people cherish the same ideals and value the same traits of character in the chosen leaders of their public life. So it is not surprising to hear that Senator Brandegee will be re-nominated without opposition. And of course that forecasts his reelection.

## LIQUIDATORS COMPLAIN.

Custom House Experts Think Their Special Knowledge Unappreciated.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The Custom House liquidators is the man who ascertains the amounts of duties on imported merchandise, and is therefore practically the collector of the second largest item of Government revenue. He is a special type, sometimes called a "dog," always a mathematician. His work, the hardest in all the departments of the national service, is nerve racking and brain fagging, tedious and painfully monotonous, requiring patience, endurance and unremitting application. So peculiar and so arduous is the work that all who ever attempted it over 60 per cent failed to make good.

There used to be four grades of liquidators. A number of new liquidators have been recently appointed. They are now in the city at last started to report to the Dyckman street pavement. A score of men are now engaged in tearing up the old pavement.

Probably every driver of an automobile who in the last two or three years has used Dyckman street to get to Broadway or the ferry to Interstate Park has noticed the deplorable condition of the pavement. It has often been called the worst paved street in New York. Everywhere were ruts and holes that made the city at last started to report to the Dyckman street pavement. A score of men are now engaged in tearing up the old pavement.

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## GOOD OLD RAILROAD DAYS.

A Time When There Were No Strikes and Conductors Were Diamonds.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The letter of George P. Jennings referring to the rates of fare for clerymen on the railroads brings to my mind a flood of recollections concerning early railroad days, when the railroad boys were as one large family.

It was a brotherhood in reality. There were no strikes and every one worked for the railroad as though he owned it. The president called the men his boys, and they could go to him as freely as a boy could go to his father.

From 1869 to 1876 I was employed on the old South Side Railroad of Long Island and in various jobs from driving staves, dragging chain and taking levels with the railroad surveyors to having charge of the freight and ticket office at the Roosevelt street ferry at James slip, New York. I knew every man on the road.

Many things that happened in those old days stand strange now, but then they were commonplace. Mr. Jennings complains of clerymen riding on half fare, the same as children